Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, — JUSTICE AND RIGHT. — PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. VI. — GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1885. — NO. 51.

Crawford Co. Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff ..... J. F. Hunt.
Clerk ..... O. J. Bell.
Register ..... O. J. Bell.
Treasurer ..... Wm. Woodburn.
Pros. Attorney ..... M. J. Connine.
Judge of Probate ..... W. Butterson.
C. C. Com. ..... M. J. Connine.
Surveyor ..... A. E. Newman.
Coroners, W H Sherman & M O Atwood.

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township	Wm. C. Johnson.
South Branch	Jacob Steckert.
Beaver Creek	T. E. Hastings.
Maple Forest	F. M. Hoyt.
Grayling	J. M. Winn.
Frederiksville	M. S. Dilley
Ball	Chas. Jackson.
Center Plains	G. W. Love

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH, Reverend G. S. Welt, Pastor. Services at 11o'clock A. M., and past 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday Evening, on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend.
G. M. F. DAVIS, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

MARVIN POST, G. A. R., No. 249, meets the 2nd Saturday in each month.
O. J. BELL, Post Com.
J. J. COVENTRY, Adj.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 14, SONS OF INDUSTRY, hold their regular meetings on the 1st. and 3rd. Wednesday Evenings of each month. From May 1st., to Nov. 1st, at 8 o'clock. From November 1st to May 1st., at 7-30.
F. F. THATCHER,
JOHN C. HANSON, MASTER.
Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The brick lining of a slab mill at Oscoda fell Monday, killing three men and injuring two more.

The Nevada assembly has passed a bill imposing a fine of $20 on any person who treats another in a saloon. A man who accepts an invitation to drink with another must pay for his own drinks.

It is said that Col. Ingersoll wants to play Hamlet and says he will never be satisfied unless he is given an opportunity. Let him do so by all means; he has played hell long enough. —*Detroit Post*

The Republicans in Michigan do not seem to have grasped the fact that yesterday was election day. We think the defeat of Judge Cooley is a disgrace. —*Philadelphia Press.*

The Democrats have carried Michigan by an immense majority, it seems. It is just one party's luck to carry such a state when there is nobody to be elected. —*Philadelphia Times.*

The Republicans of Michigan persisted in fooling with a buzz-saw in the shape of the temperance question. The result is a sweeping democratic victory. *Cin. Com. Gaz.*

John Sherman says the change of administration gives the other fellows a chance to know that the money is all there, but he hopes they will be thoughtful enough to leave things when they go out as they found them when they went in.

General Grant is somewhat better than he has been for the last two weeks, but his death is liable to occur at any time. On Tuesday morning he wrote the following built in himself: "The doctor tells me I am better this morning. I am better than I have been in two weeks." U. S. GRANT.

The state senate has passed the bill providing for the working of prisoners by sheriffs on the public highways. This is the bill upon which there was extended discussion in committee of the whole. Senator Pulver amended, providing its passage by making it apply to male prisoners only.

Of the nineteen men from the South nominated to office by President Cleveland this far fourteen were confederate soldiers. Of twenty-seven men from the North nominated for office, only four served in the Union army. —*Albany Journal.*

The Evening News has made the exclusive discovery that the Republican party is dying of "eminent respectability." It is a disease from which the Evening News is happily safe—no one will accuse it of suffering from respectability in any form. If "eminent respectability" is one of the prerequisites of political death the democratic party may safely be regarded as eternal. —*Detroit Post.*

BORN.—In West Bay City, on Saturday, March 21st, after great labor, to M. A. Dowling and A. L. Zahn, a six column folio paper. The child who is decidedly Bourbon in politics, is christened THE TIMES.—*Times of Ogemaw* To be sure it is Bourbonish. When renegades from the republican party flop over to the enemy, they always out-herod Herod in their zeal and loyalty. It was ever thus.

The fusion of the anti-Republican elements in Michigan—"rag-tag and bob-tail"—has defeated Judge Cooley for re-election to the supreme court. No state has an abler jurist on its bench than Michigan has in the person of Judge Cooley, and his defeat is a disgrace that Michigan ought to be ashamed of. The result is in a great part due to the neglect of the Republicans to turn out at the polls.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

Perhaps it is hardly right to find fault with these Democrats because they select for honor the ugliest of the old-fashioned copperheads and the most conspicuous of the secessionists, and pay tributes of affection even to a notorious chief if he was a rebel. That sort of thing was to be expected. Nobody has ever supposed that the Democratic party was composed of loyal men in spirit and in sympathy, and nobody has supposed that its large majority had been disloyal in spirit and sympathy for many years, and have acquired the habit of hating the government for suppressing the rebellion and loving the men who tried to prevent that result, could get rid of their sympathies and habits as soon as the power had been transferred to their hands. —*New York Tribune.*

The Popular Heart Touched.

On a survey of General Grant's entire career as an army leader, taking note of the magnitude of his operations, the extent of his campaigns and importance of his battles, we do not doubt that history will say no man ever accomplished like things with a smaller percentage of loss in killed and wounded. It must be remembered that he commanded such armies and conducted such military enterprises as were never known on earth before.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

It will be a source of deep satisfaction to the people of the United States that, after the finger of death was laid upon him, General Grant was still spared long enough to fully know and realize how profoundly the popular heart was touched and stirred by his sufferings and mortal affliction; and to feel how completely the steady and enduring fervor of the American people's reverence for the great name of Grant has dispelled the clouds of perplexity and embarrassment that troubled the last year of his life.—*New York Times.*

There is no party feeling now in General Grant's own section, for his fellow citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans, cannot fail to remember the services which, beginning at Belmont, continued at Forts Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, culminated in the campaign from the wilderness to Appomattox. These are memories which excite none but patriotic emotions, and about which division on party lines would be discussion.—*Iowa State Leader.*

The wonderful tenacity of life shown by the general is the cause of comment on every side. The universal regret is expressed that the long fight can not have a different ending than has all along been predicted, and that is inevitable. The same surprise is manifested by the people in regard to his power in combatting death that was evinced from the country at his wonderful achievements in the army. Grant is a remarkable man, whether the ex-dying hours.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

It was painful last day, when Grant's life was hanging by a thread, to see what the fire alarm from box No. 52 caused. Rough, plain men, pretty much such men as Grant himself was not so many years ago, started out of shops, basements and sickly rooms. "Is Grant dead?" was their question. No. It was only a fire alarm. Let it burn. What cared they. If Grant could have known how many men were waiting, some with tears in their eyes, to see whether the bells were tolling for him, the abuse under which he suffered for so many years would all have been forgotten.—*Boston Herald.*

Gen. Grant is dying fast. Before the sun again kisses the hilltops and warms the valleys, the tolling bells may announce that he has passed away. Every loyal heart will be flooded with grief at the demise of the hero of our greatest war, our second Washington, whose calm, determined and persistent valor smote the hideous front of rebellion till it fell and the flag of the republic floated over a reunited and unenslaved people. Whatever partisans may say of his political career, and whatever bitterness may be left in the hearts of those whose cause he overthrew, his patriotism as a citizen and his valor and greatness as a soldier are safe from the worst that his detractors can say. The republic may thank God forever more that, in her hour of need, the tanner of Galena developed a military genius of the highest order, and in his heart was the calm clear purpose, without ambition or self-seeking, to render to his country the highest service that the hour demanded—the destruction of her armed enemies and the restoration of peace. The military career of Gen. Grant can not be assailed. He stands peerless and unchallenged, the greatest soldier whom America has produced, and the equal of any in the tide of time. The man is unworthy of American citizenship who would feel no regret at his death. —*Bay City Tribune.*

Many republicans can sympathize with the democrats who are disappointed in President Cleveland, because he does not put democratic principles in practice. They expected to be turfed out as much as the democrats expected to be put in, and their disappointment at being retained is as great, if not as grievous.—*Bay City Tribune.*

The new administration claims to have discovered that the rascally republicans have built the Washington monument on a quicksand. This is the most severe wrong-doing yet traced home to the republicans, and there's even a hitch about it; for the confounded thing was located before the republican party was born.—*Det. Post.*

The high license bill in Illinois has worked so well in increasing the public revenue, decreasing the number of liquor shops, and lessening crime that other states are adopting a similar law. Wisconsin is the last one to pass such a bill. It is a pity that the New York legislature could not be induced to follow Ohio's example.—*New York Tribune.*

"No, papa, I do not want to marry yet. What I want is a man that does not drink, smoke, go out at night, gamble, bet, over-eat, ect.—in short, a man who has no vices, and is always good." "My daughter," said the affectionate father, "you are but a stranger here; heaven is your home." And we believe the old gent was right about it."

Dakota has 2,500 miles railway, more than any one of the twenty states; 2,000 school houses, more than any one of fifteen states; 275 newspapers, more than any New England state except New York, and Pennsylvania. In the number of postoffices it ranks above twenty-three states and territories; and pays more revenue to the postoffice department than any one of the 32 states, and it has as large a population as Nebraska or Connecticut, and nearly twice as large as Vermont or Florida.—*Chicago Herald.*

"You have a very rich soil here," remarked a tender-foot to a Dakota farmer. "Rich! Well, I should sort. Two years ago a young man from the East came out here. He carried a snakewood cane. He stuck it in the ground and left it here." "I suppose," remarked the tenderfoot with a smile, "you mean to tell me it sprouted." "Sprouted! Well, I should say it did, and blossomed, too. Why, last year I killed ten bushels of black-snakes on that patch of ground, and each one was varnished and had a blackbirded silver head!"—*Graphic.*

Sowing Clover Seed.

regard to the advantages of growing as much clover as possible on all farms where wheat, barley, oats and other cereals are the main object of the agriculturist. As long as land will grow good crops of clover, we need not fear exhaustion of the soil. But clover often fails, and the evil is increasing. In many cases this is due to the difficulty of getting a "good catch." The seed fails to germinate. Occasionally this is attributable to poor seed. It is much more likely, however, that the trouble is in the soil. The longer our soils are cultivated, and especially when little manure is used, or green crops plowed under, the poorer the soil becomes in organic matter. We see no special diminution in the yield of grain crops. This is because we cultivate better—but at the same time there can be no doubt that the mechanical condition of the soil is less favorable for the germination of small seed like clover. The soil is hard and the surface less mellow and loose than when it was full of decaying leaves and other organic matter.

When we sow clover and grass seed on spring crops where the land has been recently plowed or cultivated and harrowed, the soil is, or may be, sufficiently fine, moist and mellow to insure the germination of the seed. But when the seed is sown in the spring, on winter wheat or winter rye, the soil is often as hard and dry on the surface as a barn floor. In such a case harrowing before or after sowing the seed is decidedly advantageous. We might harrow before sowing the seed and roll afterwards.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A correspondent in the *Otsego Herald*, in referring to the oil and gold stories afloat in this section, says: "We rise to remark that the clipping from the Bay City Tribune in last week's HERALD was rather 'ancient,' as we remember of reading the same article two years or more ago. As regards the gold mine in the bottom of Jacob Steckert's well, we have this to say: Now if the people of Roscommon county wish to sell their farms, why don't they tell a more reasonable story. Every one who knows Jake, knows that with all his grasping propensities, that he would never stop pumping as long as there was a drop of water in the Au Sable. If for every half dozen pails of water pumped he could get a spoonful of gold, indeed, the whole country would be pumped dry by this time. No one could make money faster than in this way. However, there are people with more money than brains, who may be willing to try this oil. And the Roscommon oil well is two miles of his farm, is another humbug. Shall we look for the same article in about two years more? If so, we hope it may meet with some little change in that time." ELY.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., on April 1st, 1885:

Cook, Eugene	Gleason, John
Clausen, Carl	Barkel, Julius,
Dauplincans, Ludger	Hill, Frank
Dugay, E. P.	Janssen, John August
Fifield, L. W.	Sullis, Charles

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised."
W. A. MASTERS, P. M.

For Sale or Rent,

A new house and lot conveniently located near the center of the city, well finished is for sale or rent. Inquire of,
SAMUEL HEMPSTEAD.

Auditor General's Office.

LANSING, Mich., April 3, 1885.

IN Crawford County, which have been bid off in the name of the State, as provided by Section 68 of Act No. 9, Laws of 1881, and which have not been sold by the State, will be sold at public auction by the Treasurer of said County, at the time and place designated for the annual Tax Sale, on the first Monday of May, 1885, as provided by Sections 66 and 67 of the act above mentioned. A statement of the lands to be so sold can be seen at the office of the County Treasurer.

WM. G. STEVENS,
April 9-6 — AUDITOR GENERAL.

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in favor of the Township of Frederic in said county, against the Goods and Chattels, and Real Estate of Jerey W. Wight, Francis J. Wight, John J. Higgins, James R. Hamilton and Elisha Baker, in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 6th day of April, inst., levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Jerey W. Wight, Francis J. Wight, John J. Higgins and Elisha Baker, in and to the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, to-wit: S E 1-4 of Sec. 31, T 28 N R 4 West; the W 1-2 of the East half of S E 1-4 of N W 1-4 Sec 35, T 28, N R 4 West, commencing at the center of Section 35, T 28, N R 4 west; thence Northerly and along the quarter line 16 rods; thence Westerly and parallel with the East and West quarter line ten rods, thence Southerly and parallel with the North and South 1-4 line 16 rods; thence Easterly along quarter line 10 rods to place of beginning, containing more or less. Also that part of S W 1-4 of N E 1-4 of Section 35, T 28, N R 4 West, commencing at a point on the North and South 1-4 line of Section 35, T 28, N R 4 West; 4 chains and 90 links North of center of said Section. Thence East 3 chains and 67 links; thence North parallel with Railroad track 4 chain and 64 links; thence West 3 chains and 67 links; thence South along quarter line 1 chain and 24 links to place of beginning. The N E 1-4 of N W 1-4 Sec 35 T 28, N R 4 West. The N W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of Section 19 T 27, N R 4 West.

The S W 1-4 of N E 1-4 Sec. 31, T 28 N R 3 West. The S 1-2 of S E 1-4 of Sec 31, T 28, N R 3 West.

All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county of Crawford, on the first day of May, next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 7th day of April, A. D. 1885.
JOHN F. HUM,
A. H. SWARTHOUT, — SHERIFF.
Att'y. for Plaintiff.
April 9-6

THE AVALANCHE:
Published Every Thursday, at GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, by
O. PALMER.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

FOR ONE YEAR	$1 00
FOR SIX MONTHS	75
FOR THREE MONTHS	40

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 7th day of July, A. D. 1881 executed by Oliver Billman to Albert A. Griffin of Roscommon Village, Roscommon County Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County, July 9th 1881, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of, said day, in Liber E of mortgages, on page 61, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date, the sum of one hundred and three 10-100 dollars, for principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law or in Chancery having been instituted to recover the said mortgage debt, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed to satisfy the principal, interest and costs (including an Atty. fee of fifty dollars) provided for in said mortgage by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Grayling in said County of Crawford, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county of Crawford, on Monday May 4th, A. D. 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon, said premises, are situated in Crawford County Michigan, and are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit, South half of North East quarter, and North East quarter of North West quarter of section thirty-six (36) in town twenty-five, North of range three (3) West, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres more or less according to the United States survey thereof. Dated Roscommon Jan. 27th, A. D. 1885.

ALBERT A. GRIFFIN,
STANLEY W. TURNER, — Mortgagee,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Feb. 5th., w18

The Avalanche.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
O. PALMER, . . . PROPRIETOR.

A FROLIC ON THE FLOOR.

BY WILLIAM DAUGHTON.

What's the matter with you, neighbor?
  Is there any reason why
That your cheek is growing sallow
  And there's jaundice in your eye?
Why, you look as if you fancied
  All on earth you'd lose;
If you did not set me laughing
  You would put me in the blues.
Have you ever tried what solace
  There is in the magic weed?
No! Then you should begin it;
  It may help you at your need,
But a better plan I'll mention,
  Since I've thought the matter o'er—
Have you ever tried a frolic
  With the youngsters on the floor?

Tut, man! it is no wonder
  That you're gloomy, grim, and gray;
That the horrid bile is eating
  All your heart and soul away;
That the merry god of laughter
  In your bosom never rang,
For you've missed the only pastime
  That can make an old heart young.
Oh, the prancing and the dancing!
  Oh, the laughter ringing wild!
Oh, the routing and the shouting
  Of a happy-hearted child!
There's a magic music in it
  Which you never heard before.
Try it, neighbor, for a minute—
  Try a frolic on the floor.

Why, good man, the very baby
  In the cradle there will crow
When he sees us, topsy-turvy,
  Helter-skelter, to and fro,
And young Kitty there goes screaming
  Till she rolls about with glee;
'Tis a pastime for the darling,
  And 'tis medicine, man, for me.
Oh, the bumping and the jumping!
  Oh, the laughter ringing wild!
Oh, the routing and the shouting
  Of a merry-hearted child!
Now, good neighbor, don't deny it,
  Will it not your life restore?
Then go home, good man, and try it—
  Try a frolic on the floor.

MATTIE VAN WYCK'S STORY.

BY HETTIE J. POTTER.

The fire burned low in the little home of the Van Wycks; nothing was heard but the ticking of the clock and the purring of the old gray cat. The night was frosty without, the tall pine trees cast their long shadows across the snow; everything seemed tranquil to Mattie Van Wyck as she looked out of the window, then going back to the stove, stirred the scanty fire.

The Van Wycks were very well-to-do a few years back, Mr. Van Wyck having had quite a property left him; but being an easy-going man and not property gradually slipped through his hands; and after selling his farm and paying his debts, left him but little. He decided to go West, and finally drifted up into a Northern town, buying a little home which took nearly all he had. He worked hard in the pineries and kept his family supplied from day to day, but from severe exposure, contracted a hard cold and died, leaving his wife and four children to the mercies of a northern winter.

The oldest child, Mattie, was a bright, energetic little girl of 15. She was attending school, but would have to give it up for a while at least, and stay at home to help her mother, who by taking in sewing had kept the wolf from the door ever since her father's death. Mattie had sat up later than usual to do her sums, and now, with her chin resting on her hands, sat looking intently into the fire, wondering what [illegible] a slender girl, and she gave it up for the night, and, locking up the house, took her light and trotted off to bed.

The next day was Sunday. After the frugal breakfast, the dishes were washed and the house put to rights. Mrs. Van Wyck got the children ready for Sunday-school, combed their hair, made them look as neatly as possible, all except Johnnie, who was a sturdy little fellow with black eyes and red cheeks. He had played hard and stubbed out his boots, so he would have to stay at home for a while till Providence or Santa Claus sent him some new ones. He made up quite a lip, and a big tear rolled down his cheek as he looked out of the window after his sisters; but "he must dry his eyes and be a good little boy," his mother said, "for some day he would be a man, and take care of them all."

Johnnie caught the idea at once, climbed down from the window and busied himself helping his mother by bringing in wood, and in various ways; and was very happy. The day passed quietly and pleasantly; the children came home each with a fresh new book.

In the evening, as they were seated around the table reading, Mattie broke the silence by saying:

"Mother, I wish I could write a story. When we were at the library to-day I heard Lusie Foster telling Gertie Manning that she had an aunt in Boston who wrote stories and made lots of money. Now if I could only do something like that how nice it would be."

"You might try, Mattie," her mother replied; "we never know what we can do till we've tried."

"If I only knew what to write about."

"Write about your home, brother and sisters," Mrs. Van Wyck suggested.

Mattie was quite imbued with the idea, and went and got paper and pencil. If she could only make some money, all herself, buy some new boots for Johnnie, some mittens for Amy; and Christmas would soon be here, and how nice it would be to surprise them all.

She sat down and began. It was not an easy task, but she kept diligently at it all the spare time she had, her mother being busy at the machine from early morning till late at night.

The close of the term was near at hand, and in three weeks—the holidays. Mattie looked pretty sober; she told her mother she had written about her home, but she thought the story needed a brighter side, and was afraid she would have to give it up. Her mother told her she had a good beginning, and not to worry any way, as she was a great help to her, and as soon as she could, would send her to school again. Mattie took her books and trudged to school with a heavy heart. She had planned so many little surprises with the money she would get, that to fail with her story was a bitter disappointment; but she studied hard and had her lessons. One day she noticed an unusual excitement among some of her schoolmates, and overheard one little girl saying to another "that Gracie Thornton was going to give a birthday party the next evening." Mattie thought no more about it, till on her way home a bright thought struck her; she walked more briskly and rushed into the house, exclaiming, "Oh, mother! Gracie Thornton is going to give a party to-morrow evening, and if I could only go." Her mother looked at her in amazement, and said: "Why, Mattie, I don't believe you want to go. Gracie Thornton belongs to a certain little 'set' who are wealthy and dress nicely like herself." "But I don't mean to go that way. I would like to go and help them some way, help pass refreshments, something like that. Mother, I want to see their elegant house, and then I can put it in my story, to brighten it up. Don't you think you can help me?" pleaded Mattie.

Col. Thornton was a wealthy banker then, had a fine residence and grounds. Mrs. Van Wyck had taken some sewing to do for them, and this is how, Mattie thought perhaps, her mother might intercede for her.

The next morning after she had gone to school, her mother went over to ask Mrs. Thornton what Mattie could do, telling her that she greatly desired to help in some way. Mrs. Thornton was a kind, motherly woman, loved by all who knew her. She smiled, and told her to send the child over by all means; there might be something she could do, and she could enjoy the music. Mrs. Van Wyck thanked her, and went home feeling too grateful to speak almost, knowing how pleased Mattie would be.

Mattie's wardrobe was very limited. Her mother got out her best dress, a black cashmere that she had worn two winters, mended it in one or two places, then washed and ironed a little muslin apron, and waited to tell her the good news. Mattie clapped her hands for joy when her mother told her, and was so excited she could scarcely eat her dinner.

Evening came at last. Mattie put on her black dress and muslin apron; her mother looked through all her boxes, and found a piece of scarlet ribbon, just what she needed with her pale face, gray eyes, and brown, wavy hair. Mattie pinned it at her throat, and looked very pretty indeed. She kissed her mother, and, promising not to stay late, started for the Thornton mansion.

In her eagerness to finish her story she had thought of nothing else; but as she neared the house and saw it brilliantly lighted, and some of the little guests were beginning to arrive, she was seized with fear and trepidation. She passed by two or three parties, but was as unnoticed as if she had been a little autumn leaf rustling along. Once she thought she would turn back, then, thinking of her story, if she could be successful how much she would do, drew her shawl closer about her and hurried round to the dining-room door and was admitted.

Mrs. Thornton was helping her daughter receive her guests, so Mattie sat down and waited to be useful. The dining-room door was partially open; peals of merry laughter; it seemed like fairyland to her. The little hostess was tastefully attired in a white Swiss dress, with natural flowers; there was Gertie Manning, looking lovely in an embroidered Swiss overdress over pink silk, and Maud Leslie in a white tulle with a big sash, and Dot Kennington, a little brunette, in crimson silk resembling a tropical flower; and ever so many more. The boys were in dress suits, with white neckties and pumps; and as they commenced to promenade through the rooms Hattie's cheeks began to burn; she felt very uncomfortable, and wished she was at home with her mother, brother and sisters. Presently Mrs. Thornton came out and greeted her with a smile, and putting her arm around her told her to come into the parlors, as they going to dance the german, and asked her if she wouldn't like to see them and hear the music? Near the door was the musicians stand, they were almost concealed by a bank of ferns, calla lilies, and vines. Mattie sat at one end where she could see the merry throng and not be seen, and told Mrs. Thornton she preferred this place to any other. The band was playing one of Strauss' waltzes, and as the dancers glided in and out through the mystic mazes, Mattie sat with her hands clasped thrilled with rapture. The perfume of evening jessamine and tube-roses filled the air; the lights cast a rosy hue over the happy scene; smilax was twined over the lace curtains, and bouquets of roses were in every nook and corner.

After a while there was a stir in the dining-room, and Mattie went out to see what she could do. Mrs. Thornton, noticing her flushed cheeks and anxious manner, told her she could help serve refreshments, if she wished. Mattie rather dreaded meeting her haughty little schoolmates, wondering what they would say; but she was determined in her purpose, and went quietly along. Some of them glanced wonderingly at her, and one or two gave her a suspicious little stare, but the ordeal was soon over; and when the musicians took their seats again, and then there was a general bustling about, Mattie *slipped quietly out and* ran home.

The days passed swiftly by, school was out, and the holidays were near at hand, the store windows were full of tempting articles, wax dolls with real hair, dainty work-baskets lined with crimson silk, and some with blue silk, each with a thimble, pair of scissors, and all the equipments for an industrious little girl; and there were sleds and hobby-horses for the boys, and Johnnie had spied in the next window a pair of boots with red tops that he thought would just fit him. Amy had seen some mittens like Kitty Myers', that she coveted; and Madge saw a story-book in the book-store window, with a picture of a happy family on the outside, sitting around a table reading by lamplight. It reminded her of their evenings at home, and she thought it would be a nice book to have.

Mattie's story was completed at last, and one morning, when she was going on an errand for her mother, she tucked it in her pocket, and, stopping on her way, entered the *Pioneer* office. There were several gentlemen in, discussing the topics of the day. The editor came forward and asked her what she would like. She asked him if he wished to buy a story. He began to murmur something about an "over-supply," when her slender figure and wan face attracted his attention. He took the story, telling her he had not time to read it then, but if she would leave her name he would look it over. She gave her address and left, performed her errand and went home.

Mattie and her mother were very busy, even the younger ones assumed little responsibilities, and all were as busy as bees

Day after day passed till there were only two before Christmas. Mattie had been to the office time and time again, but no word from her story. She had almost given it up, when, one evening about dusk, as she was taking some sewing home to a lady on Summit avenue, she thought she would try once more. There was no need to give her name, for as soon as her eager face appeared, a large envelope was handed her, and Mattie knew she had received her doom. The stores were beginning to be lighted and people were hurrying to and fro with suspicious-looking bundles; an air of mystery prevailed. No one was more mysterious than Mattie as she made her way through the jostling crowd. She went straight to her room, lighted her candle, and opened her letter; when, what should fall to her feet but two new crisp $5 bills! Her happiness was unbounded; her plans could all be carried out.

And what a merry Christmas they had. Johnnie scrambled out of bed as soon as he heard the first rooster crow to see what Santa Claus had brought him; when the first thing that caught his eyes was a pair of red-topped boots; "Just like those he saw in the window," he said. And there was a book for Madge, mittens for Amy, a new dress for Mattie, and fancy bags of pop-corn and candy for them all. There was no more sleep in the Van Wyck household that morning. Mrs. Van Wyck was putting on her last shoe, when she uttered a little scream and they all ran to see what was the matter. When she examined it she found something rolled up in tissue paper which she had supposed was a sly little mouse. Undoing the paper a $5 bill rolled out; then they all clapped their hands and showed each other their presents.

When dinner time came, their mother said she had a surprise for them. They all sat down to the table. She went into the kitchen and brought in a fine roasted turkey; and they peeped under a snowy napkin, and there was a large frosted cake, with frosted raisins on top. They were a happy family that day, and no one in the whole town was as radiant as Mattie Van Wyck; for she had found out that "Where there's a will there's a way."—*Chicago Ledger.*

HISTORICAL.

ACCORDING to a Roman marriage custom the bride, on her entry into her husband's house, was prohibited from treading over his threshold, and lest she should even so much as touch it, she was always lifted over it.

IN Boston, in old times, those who lost parents wore mourning for three years, and widows never left it off. The dead were carried by bearers, and must be borne past the town house or through a portion of the main street.

ONE of the first virtues taught the knight, which has greatly influenced modern warfare, was pity for his enemy. It was a common phrase that a warrior without pity was without worship. In all the wars of chivalry, says the historian of Brittany, "true soldiers never injure the tillers of the soil." international law in their "fecial rules" or religious customs, recognized by the various Italian States in their early history, in regard to declaring war and other duties between States. It was something that a band of priests could restrain warriors, and that war could not be made without legal forms.

THERE is a curious law extant in England in regard to brass buttons. It is, by acts of Parliament passed in three reigns (William III., Anne, and George I.), illegal for a tailor to make, or man to wear, clothes with any other buttons appended thereto but buttons of brass. The law was put in force for the benefit of the button-makers of Birmingham.

A FORM of superstition very common in days gone by was the supposed influence of the evil eye, being designated by the terms "overlooked," "firelooked," thought to possess the power of inflicting injury by merely looking upon those whom they wished to harm. This piece of folk lore may be traced back to the Romans.

THE Ham Citadel is a celebrated political prison in the town of Ham, France. It was built in 1470. The central tower is 100 feet high and the walls are thirty-six feet thick. Many noted prisoners have been confined there, among others Louis Napoleon, who, after his failure in Boulogne in 1840, remained here for six years, until he succeeded in making his escape.

THE Glastonbury Thorn was a hawthorn which once grew at Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, fabled to have sprung from the staff which Joseph of Arimathea stuck in the ground. The tradition is that it blossomed every Christmas Day; and so highly prized were the blossoms that they were exported by merchants of Bristol to foreign parts. In the time of Queen Elizabeth one trunk of the double-bodied tree was cut down by some Puritans, and in the reign of Charles I. the other was destroyed.

Shells That Travel.

The great conch or strombus has a veritable sword that it thrusts out, sticks into the ground, and by muscular efforts jerks itself along, making a decided leap. The squids—that are the brightest forms of mollusks—leap entirely clear of the water, often several feet. They are the ink-bearers, and from their ink-bag comes the sepia used by artists, while their bone is the cuttle-fish bone of commerce. Many of the cockles have a method of flying through the water that is quite novel. They are generally beautifully colored, and have long, streaming tentacles, and suddenly, without warning, they dart up from the bottom, and by a violent opening and shutting of their valves they rush away, with their long, reddish hair streaming after them, presenting a very curious appearance. The shell known as the Lina Niana is particularly remarkable for these flights, and all the scallops are jumpers and leapers. When placed in a boat they have been known to leap out, and the ordinary scallop has been known to jump out of a pot when placed upon a stove.—*Rehoboth (Mass.) Herald.*

The Silver Question.

There is a young lawyer in our town who, among other things, is noted for his ready wit. Fortune once smiled kindly upon him, but now the chilly breath of her disfavor follows him wherever he goes, and he is in constant need of money. Recently he was approached by a man who inquired of him hurriedly whether a Government promissory note for $2 was a good bill.

"Yes, it is good," replied the lawyer, hastily scanning the bill, and immediately putting it in his pocket.

"Please give it to me," said the frightened interrogator.

"I never give advice under $2," replied the lawyer; "but, as I am a humanitarian and a patriot, having the interest of my country at heart, take this silver dollar, which I am certain is sure to go into speedy circulation, thereby doing your family a service and saving the Treasury Department at Washington with being burdened with at least one chunk of silver."

The silver question did not trouble that unfortunate client.—*Albany Express.*

IT is better to need relief than to want heart to give it.

THE BALLOT.

Result of the Election for State Officers in Michigan—Western City Elections.

Michigan State Election.

Michigan held an election on Monday, the 6th of April, for a Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University. Returns indicate that the ticket nominated and supported by the Democrats and Greenbackers is elected by a majority variously estimated, at this writing, at from 30,000 to 40,000. In the city of Detroit, Judge Morse, the Democrat-Greenback candidate for Justice, received a majority of nearly 6,000 votes over Judge Cooley, who had received the nomination of both the Republicans and Prohibitionists. Whitman and Field, fusion nominees for Regents, are elected by probably 30,000 majority.

Michigan Municipal Elections.

Simultaneously with the voting for State officials, the cities and towns of Michigan chose local officers. The Democrats, aided in most cases by the Greenbackers, elected their candidates in the following municipalities: Jackson, Marquette, Escanaba, Grand Rapids, Bay City, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Niles, Grand Haven, Holland, Battle Creek, Charlotte, Port Huron, and Adrian. The Republicans carried the city elections at Coldwater, Hudson, St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Muskegon, Big Rapids, Mason, East Tawas.

Other Municipal Elections.

ILLINOIS.

The city election in Chicago was most hotly contested, and resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket, headed by Carter H. Harrison, who is elected Mayor for the fourth term, though by a greatly reduced majority. Hempstead Washburne, the Republican candidate for City Attorney, is chosen over his Democratic opponent. Ex-Congressman John F. Finerty, a recent convert from the Democracy, who was nominated by the Republicans for City Treasurer, runs far behind his ticket, and is the worst beaten man in the field. The Democrats were also successful in the charter elections at Joliet, Freeport, Quincy, and Carlinville, while the Republicans carried the day at Springfield, Jacksonville, Elgin, Rock Island, and Shelbyville. What are known as "Citizens'" tickets were chosen at Galesburg and Moline. At Mount Carroll, Canton, and Wheaton the issue in the local election was license or anti-license, and the cold-water advocates carried the day at each place.

OHIO.

In regard to the municipal elections in Ohio, a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs that journal from Columbus as follows:

With the exception of Dayton, where only Republican gains over the annual vote of last fall. In Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, and other cities these Republican gains are attributed to the unsavory record of the present Democratic Legislature. The Republicans elect the Mayor of Cincinnati by 4,000, of Cleveland by 3,000, and Columbus by 1,000, to succeed Democrats. The unexpected success of the Republicans in all other cities of the State is attributed to the slowness of Cleveland in making appointments for Ohio. In nearly all these places there are factional fights for Postmaster, Revenue Collectorships, and other appointments. Mansfield, the home of Sherman and Geddes, elects a Republican Mayor and city officers for the first time since 1879. Lancaster and Newark elect their Republican city tickets for the first time in their history. Mayor Constantine, of Springfield, who wanted to be First Assistant Postmaster General, and came home mad, let his city go Republican by 2,000. He refused to run for re-election. In Zanesville, Delaware, London, Logan, Coshocton, Steubenville, and all the cities of prominence, excepting Dayton, Democratic officials are succeeded by Republicans. The old fight between the kid and the mossback Democrats entered into the contest, and has embittered the leaders so as to make it probably worse at the next State election.

WISCONSIN.

In the municipal contest at Milwaukee elected council being composed largely of men of that political persuasion. The Democratic city tickets were also chosen in Watertown, Madison, Mineral Point, Beloit, Beaver Dam, Janesville, Appleton, Plymouth, Racine, and Oshkosh.

IOWA.

The Republicans carried the city elections at Keokuk and Knoxville. At Dubuque the Democrats made a clean sweep.

ELSEWHERE.

David R. Francis, Democrat, is elected Mayor of St. Louis, Mo., by about 1,000 majority over Ewing, Republican, the present incumbent. The Democrats elect their candidates for Mayor at Kansas City, Mo., and Lawrence, Kan. At Evansville, Ind., Bismark, Dak., and Helena, Montana, the Democrats were successful in the municipal contests.

Death of a Great Composer.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Franz Abt, the well-known musical composer. Deceased was born at Eilenburg, Saxony, Dec. 22, 1819. The son of a clergyman, he entered the University of Leipsic as a theological student, but he soon abandoned theology for music. In 1841 he became musical director of the theater at Berne, which position he resigned to accept a similar one at Zurich. In 1852 he became kappelmeister at the Brunswick court. In the death of Franz Abt music loses one of her most appreciated representatives. Twenty years ago his "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" was sung everywhere. That charming inspiration was little if any more fortunate than scores of other songs that flowed from his facile pen. He was the author of a vast number of duets, trios, and especially of part-songs for male voices, in which line he was one of the greatest of living composers. The great merit of his music is its sweetness, its melody, its expressiveness.

The British Lion.

London dispatch: The steamer America, of the National Line, has been ordered by the British Government to be gotten in readiness for naval transport service at sea within a fortnight. The America is to be armed with ten guns. The Atlantic Steamship Company, it is reported, are considering the question of the advisability of raising passenger fares and freight rates. If the contemplated advance be decided upon, the reason given will be the depletion of the Atlantic fleet by the Government's demands for transports.

ITEMS.

MRS. PALMEKA, of Chatsfield, Minn., has reached the age of 105 years.

THE late Minerva Gredley, of Hartford, Conn., left $50,000 to Carleton College, Minnesota.

THE Fargo *Argus* says Dakota has enjoyed the loveliest spring weather for the last two months.

JOHN TENNIEL, who has been connected with *Punch* as a cartoonist ever since 1851, has just celebrated his 65th birthday.

ELECTRIFIED butter will soon be on the market. A French patent has been obtained for a process of butter-making by electricity.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND selected a pew in Dr. Sunderland's church at Washington because the Doctor was his mother's pastor.

THE youngest member of the New York Cotton Exchange is a lad of 15, and the oldest a veteran of 82. The two are great friends.

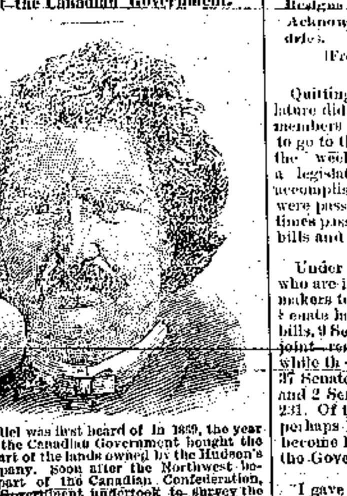
EL MAKKI, a rival of the False Prophet in the Soudan, is now said to be Larry Mackey, who used to keep a shoe store in Donegal, Ireland.

PRINCE BISMARCK is a regular subscriber to the London *Times* for the reason, as he says, that he wants to read daily the same matter perused by the British nobility.

THOMAS A. EDISON has bought a winter dwelling-house at Fort Meyers, Fla.

LOUIS RIEL.

Leader of the Half-Breed Rebellion Against the Canadian Government.



Louis Riel was first heard of in 1869, the year in which the Canadian Government bought the greater part of the lands owned by the Hudson's Bay Company. Soon after the Northwest became a part of the Canadian Confederation, and the Government undertook to survey the whole country with the view of making allotments of land to settlers. Surveyors were then employed in laying out the country in "sections" of square miles, to be subdivided among the settlers. These rectangles are measured off apparently without regard either to the natural features of the country or to the habitations or claims of the settlers, mainly half-breeds, who are already in possession. Even when the half-breed has not established a habitation he has staked out a "claim," and has "located" it, as a matter of course, with the greatest possible frontage upon one of the rivers, which are the only highways of the wilderness. No record existing anywhere of these claims, the Government at Ottawa has disposed of many of them to persons who had acquired no rights by settlement, but who had complied, as the half-breeds in possession had failed to comply, with the requirements of the law. One day as a surveyor and his men were surveying a base line through some property Riel, who was followed by a party of unarmed half-breeds, put his foot on the chain in being used and ordered the surveyor and his men to leave work. They did so. Subsequently, in the fall of 1869, he took possession of Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, and armed his followers with 300 Enfield rifles found in the stores of the Hudson Bay Company. He issued a bill of rights from Fort Garry and continued the insurrection until the following spring, when he was driven across the border into the United States by the forces under Col., now Gen. Lord Wolseley. Five years later he returned to Manitoba and was elected to the House of Commons, but did not take his seat.

One result of the first Riel rebellion was that the Government gave 240 acres each to the half-breed settlers in Manitoba. As this excluded from the advantages of the concession more than it included, the grievance as described in the last paragraph still exists and is the cause of the present trouble. The rebels now serving under Riel demand that the claims arising from possession shall take precedence of the claims arising from patents where there is a conflict; that each settler shall have his possession to the extent of 40 acres confirmed by patent; that his "location" of his land shall be respected, and that the Government shall make provisions for the education of the children of the half-breeds and for the support of the Indians whose alliance is courted by this demand.

Riel was born in 1844, within five miles of Fort Garry. He was educated for the priesthood in Montreal, and possesses the ability, especially in tact, craft, and persuasion, which, aided by considerable attainments, and a strong sense of what he believes to be the wrongs suffered by the half-breeds, accounts for his domination over the aggrieved Indians and half-breeds who follow his leadership.

While the form of his features suggests the Indian, his complexion is fair and his eyes are light blue.

USURPER BARRIOS.

The Would-be Guatemala Dictator's Career.

General Justo Rufino Barrios, the man responsible for the excited condition of Central American politics, and who is now reported dead, was born the 17th of July, 1835, at San Lorenzo, in the department of San Marcos, Guatemala. He was educated in the College of Guatemala, in the city of that name, and was graduated in 1862. His special study was law, which he pursued in connection with keen observation of the miserable condition of the people, kept down by bad government and the dominance of the clergy and upper classes. He began his public career in 1867, at the head of a revolutionary force, which in that year stormed the barracks of San Marcos and put the garrison to flight. This success initiated attacks on the Government under his leadership, giving him great prestige. Failing to capture him, the ruling powers made his father and brother prisoners, and held them as hostages for the surrender of Barrios himself. In 1869 his forces were strengthened by the accession of Gen. Serapio Cruz, but in the same year he was incapacitated by a wound received in battle. Subsequently, while he was still absent from the field of operations, disastrous reverses overtook the revolutionary forces, Cruz and his army being taken prisoners and many of them being shot or exiled. Barrios was published dead, but the Government reckoned without the host in this matter, for upon his recovery he again assumed offensive operations, in which he was aided by Gen. Garcia Granados. May 8th, 1871, the revolutionists issued a proclamation. Subsequently they entered the territory of Guatemala, with Barrios at their head, and published their proclamation. Severe fighting followed with advantages to the revolutionists, and June 3 of the same year Gen. Garcia Granados was proclaimed President. Success still attended the insurrection, and Gen. Cerna, President of the republic, fled from the country. The revolutionary army entered the capital the 30th of June, 1871, Granados was then made Provisional President, and Barrios accepted the command of the West Departments, from which he expelled all Jesuits. The President followed this drastic policy with the expulsion of the Jesuits from the whole country. A reaction followed, and Granados, apprehending danger, sent for Barrios, who, having first forwarded troops to his coadjutor, followed them as soon as he could. Upon arriving at the capital he was commissioned to command the forces of the new Government. He disposed of the reactionary cause in two battles. Barrios then returned to his work in the West Departments, but the Government not being able to carry out his policy without his personal presence and assistance, he was invited to take charge of it. In May, 1872, he entered the capital, the virtual head of the Republic. His immediate action was to dissolve all Roman Catholic societies and to declare their properties national; to establish the liberty of the press and effect other changes of the same general character. He then, once more, returned to the west, and in the early part of 1873 was again called on to take charge of the Government. A popular assembly was convoked, and Barrios elected President of the Republic, to succeed Granados. He was inaugurated the 4th of June, 1873. In October, 1856, his tenure was prolonged, and March 15, 1880, he was re-elected for a term of six years. Two or three months ago his scheme for consolidating the Central American States into one Government, with himself at the head, was promulgated, and the subsequent details are too fresh to require repetition. Barrios had ardent admirers and fierce detractors, as men of his aggressive and powerful type are sure to have. Whatever may have been his faults as a ruler, he cannot be charged with a lack of diligence and energy.

HUGH CONWAY'S story, "Called Back," has been translated into French, German, Italian, Norse, Swedish, Dutch, Roumanian, and Welsh.

THE congregation of which Dr. Burchard was pastor has dissolved, and the property is to be turned over to the New York Presbytery.

MRS. WHITNEY, wife of the Secretary of War, puts a coat-of-arms on her visiting cards and upon formal invitations issued by her.

AFTER April 1 the average temperature of Khartoum is 90 degrees in the shade.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Shut Down for Election Recess—Statement of Work Done to Date—More Appropriations—A State Officer Investigated and Resigns—Other Investigations—Grant's Acknowledgment—Plant a Tree—Sundries.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LANSING, April 6.

Quitting, as both branches of the Legislature did, at noon on the 2d, to afford the members and officers time and opportunity to go to their homes and vote on to-day, the week was a very short one in a legislative way, yet considerable was accomplished, and on Wednesday more bills were passed by the House than are sometimes passed in a whole week—twenty-nine bills and joint resolutions in all.

WORK DONE TO DATE.

Under this heading it may interest those who are interested in the doings of the lawmakers to know that up to this time the Senate has passed 75 Senate bills, 90 House bills, 9 Senate joint resolutions, and 5 House joint resolutions, a total of 179 in all; while the House has passed 181 House bills, 37 Senate bills, 11 House joint resolutions, and 2 Senate joint resolutions, a total of 231. Of the totals passed by the two houses perhaps 100 have passed both houses and become laws by receiving the approval of the Governor.

MORE APPROPRIATIONS.

"I gave in my last a long list of appropriations that had either passed one house, or the other or been reported favorably and were in a fair way to be passed at an early day. Since that report the House has passed the bill appropriating $20,500 for completing, heating, and furnishing the asylum for insane criminals now being built at Ionia; the Senate the bill (formerly passed by the House) appropriating $57,620 for the current expenses of the Agricultural College for 1885 and 1886; while the House has passed a bill appropriating $22,000 for building and heating an infirmary and building a kitchen at the Michigan (Kalamazoo) Asylum for the Insane.

AN INVESTIGATION AND A RESIGNATION.

Early in the session Representative Dodge, of Ingham, moved the appointment of a committee to ascertain if any frauds or shortcomings existed in any of the State departments, if any savings could be effected in any way, etc. Of course this made him the Chairman, with one other Democrat and three Republicans. Early last week it began to be noised abroad that the committee had summoned State Superintendent of Public Instruction Herschel R. Gass before it, and in a secret session asked him if the story that he was exacting $33.33 per month from his deputy, W. L. Smith, whose salary was $1,800 per year, in order to equalize that with his own salary, which was only $1,000 per year. He denied the charges in every particular, and the deputy was subpoenaed and testified that he had paid Mr. Gass the money as as charged for January, February, and March, and that he had done so because he understood from Mr. Gass in order to be appointed or to hold his place afterward. Mr. Gass was then recalled and told what Smith had sworn to, when he broke down and acknowledged that his first story was not true, but that it was told under great excitement, and that the charges made were true, only that he had given the money back to Smith an hour before, and after he knew he was to be investigated. His act, in the nature of bribe-taking, coupled with the worse one of giving false testimony, so thoroughly disgusted Republicans as well as Democrats that he thought best to send his resignation to the Governor early next morning. It has been accepted, to take effect as soon as his successor is appointed, which will be as soon as the Legislature meets this week. The resignation of the deputy who gave the bribe for his position and then "squealed," with the evident intention of getting Mr. Gass out, was then demanded, and Wm. F. Clark, a clerk in the office, was at once appointed to the deputyship. Corruption of any sort does not thrive in connection with [illegible] State Government.

THE MILITARY INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the Quartermaster General's department by the military committees of the two houses has progressed somewhat, but Palmer, who collected the $42,000 from the Government, is still in Washington and has not yet been examined, but will be as soon as he can be reached. Shakespeare and others, connected with the Begole administration, have testified, and the end is not yet.

GEN. GRANT RESPONDS.

The following communication is self-explanatory:

NEW YORK, March 24, 1885.

Hon. H. A. Conant, Secretary of State, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—Your communication of the 19th inst., transmitting a concurrent resolution of the State Legislature, was received. Gen. Grant wishes me to express his thanks to the Legislature and Governor of the State for their action of March 18th in passing the resolution. Very respectfully,

F. D. GRANT.

PLANT A TREE.

Following is the full text of the "Arbor Day" proclamation recently issued by Gov. Alger:

To the People of Michigan:

In compliance with a concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved March 16, 1881, and reiterated by the Legislature of 1885, requesting the Governor "to call the attention of the people of the State to the importance of planting trees for ornament, protection, and shade, by naming a day upon which this work shall be given especial prominence, to be known and designated as 'Arbor Day,'" which custom prevails in many of the States;

Therefore I, Russell A. Alger, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby designate Saturday, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1885, as Arbor Day, and earnestly recommend that on that day we plant trees by the roadside, by our farm houses, in our fields, parks, villages, and cities, around our school houses, and in the cemeteries where sleep our beloved dead. Let us plant for uses as well as for beauty. We may not live to enjoy the full fruits of this work, but our children and our children's children will receive the benefits of our labor.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Lansing, this 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

RUSSELL A. ALGER.

By the Governor: H. A. CONANT,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL MENTION.

A funny circumstance has happened in regard to the village of Roscommon. A new charter passed through both houses, in which was a provision that all who vote at their first election (designated in the bill to be held on a certain day) must have resided there at least ninety days. Those who didn't like the clause let it go on the ground that it was a local bill, and they should have it as they wanted it. Supposing, of course, that the Governor would approve the bill, the election was held last week, and now the Governor refuses to sign it, as the constitution distinctly says that voters must reside in the State three months, but only ten days in the township. So the bill proposes to require more of the voters than the State Constitution, and, if signed, would be unconstitutional. All the recently elected officers are, therefore, out in the cold again, and, unless the objectionable feature is taken out of the bill, it will never become a law.

For several sessions of the Legislature the time for the completion of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad has been extended. The Senate did its part on the 1st toward granting another extension to May 1, 1887, and the House will doubtless concur.

In response to a resolution of the House, Secretary of State Conant reports that the total cost of preparing, printing, and mailing the monthly statements of crop reports was $4,284.53 for 1883 and 1881.

Another new county, the county of "Iron," was created last week, while one or two other new county projects have been abandoned.

OBSERVER.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

THE Legislature reassembled, after nearly a week's recess, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. Both houses spent the day in committee of the whole not enough members being present to take up the third reading of bills. The Senate passed the House bill to permit the consolidation of institutions of learning, being especially designed to admit of a union of the two Detroit medical colleges. The bill to make the possession of game or fish during the close season prima facie evidence of the illegal capture of the same was killed; also the bill to provide a Deputy Attorney General. In the House the Governor noted his approval of acts amending the Muskegon charter; amending the Bay City charter; organizing Iron County; incorporating the public schools of Bangor, Bay County; incorporating the East Saginaw Board of Education.

IN the Senate the following bills were passed on the 9th inst.: Incorporating the councils of Royal Templars; authorizing Jackson County Supervisors and Agricultural Society to sell grounds; amending section 78, Howell, relative to taking depositions to be used in judicial proceedings. In the House the following bills were passed: Abolishing the office of Swamp-land and Road Commissioner; authorizing the Kent Agricultural Society to dispose of certain property; to pension Detroit firemen; to secure the doors of the Girls' Industrial Home at Adrian; amending the Grand Rapids school act; requiring Prosecuting Attorneys to furnish the Attorney General with statements and briefs of criminal cases removed to the Supreme Court; amending section 5678, Howell, relative to the organization of township boards of inspectors; defining the qualifications of deputy sheriffs; to protect and defend acts in notices of set-off; the bill punishing, by castration, outrages on children, was amended by making the crime punishable by death. The amended act was then defeated, and the question indefinitely postponed.

Our Little Joe.

In a newsboys' home a visitor observed a child's high-chair standing in a corner of the dining-room.

"Have you a child here?" he asked the matron.

"No. That is our little Joe's," she said.

A sudden silence followed. Even the boys standing near checked their noise and skirmishing for a few minutes.

"Who was Joe?" asked the visitor.

"A little fellow," said the matron, "who came to us when he was but six years old. He was a hump-back and a cripple, never having grown after he was five. He was a bright, pushing little fellow, and a very affectionate child. He slept here and took most of his meals here. That is his chair. I—I gave it to him. The superintendent said I favored him. Well, I was fond of Joe.

"We have a savings bank into which the boys put their pennies or dimes every week. It gives them the habit of economy. Joe began saving when he first came to us. He would bring his five or ten cents every Saturday, laughing.

"'I am saving up to have a home of my own when I am grown up,' he would say.

"He had neither father nor mother, nor any kinsfolk, and I don't know what was the boy's idea of a home of his own. He was very happy here—a sort of ruler among the other boys. Yet he went on saving, and always for that purpose.

"He was never a strong boy, and when he was sixteen a heavy cold he took went to his lungs. It only needed a day or two to make an end of his poor little body. One day he said to me, just after the clergyman had been with him:

"'That money I've saved it will be enough to pay the doctor and buy a coffin for me.'

"'But, Joe,' I said, 'how about the home of your own?'

"He did not answer me at first, and then he smiled, saying, 'That's all right!' and he held my hand tight. 'I'll have it. That's all right.'

"The next day it was all over. We took Joe's money and paid the doctor and bought him a coffin. It didn't need a big one. The boys clubbed together, giving ten cents each, and bought him a lovely pillow of white roses, with 'Our Joe' upon it. Every boy got a tag of black on his arm to go to the funeral. He had his own home then, sir. But wherever he was, I think the roses pleased him."

She fell behind as we passed on and dusted little Joe's chair with her apron, setting it reverently apart into a quiet corner.

Japanese Animals.

Some of the animals in Japan are quite different from the same species which are seen in America. The cats, for instance, have the shortest kind of tails, or else none at all. Being deprived of this usual plaything, they are very solemn pussies. An American once took one of these tailless cats to San Francisco as a curiosity, and it utterly refused companionship with the long-tailed feline specimens there; but, finding a cat whose tail had been cut off by accident, the two became friendly at once. Japanese dogs are almost destitute of noses, having the nostrils set directly in the head. The smaller the nose, the more valuable the breed. The goldfish of that country have remarkably wide and beautiful tails, which look like lace. It is said that $1,000 was offered by a New York gentleman for the first pair which could be brought to that city alive, but repeated attempts have proved that the fish cannot stand the voyage across the Pacific.

Cute Conundrums.

Why is a swan like a cow's tail? Because they both grow down.—*The Judge.*

Why is a Mexican like an oil can? Because he is a greaser.—*Lowell Courier.*

What is the difference between a hearty, jovial friend and the sale of a bogus silver mine? One is whole-souled and the other is a sold hole.—*Newman Independent.*

So you want to know why a Turkish rug is like Gould, eh? Why, because the older it gets the more it is worth, or because it is only fit to be used under foot, or something of that kind.—*Puck.*

"Suppose," says an exchange, "all the world went to bed every evening at sunset?" Suppose your uncle's pig was your grandmother, how would you like to kiss the old lady?—*Philadelphia Call.*

Apparent Transfer of Motion.

The common sensation experienced by travelers of transferring the motion of adjacent railway car to the car in which they are seated at rest is explained by an old principle that the mind infers from habit that when two bodies are relatively in motion the motion belongs to the larger body. The car on the adjacent track occupies a larger field of vision than the car in which the traveler is seated, and he imagines the latter to be in motion because it is apparently the smaller body.—*Chicago Times.*

A BOY easy on clothes never amounts to much; but then, as they say about spooks, there ain't no sich.

THE most positive efforts of the best photographers only show negative results.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

Gen. Grant's Obstinate Battle with Death.

Gen. Grant, after suffering a slight hemorrhage of the throat, early on the morning of the 7th inst., relapsed into a condition of greater weakness. The hemorrhage was from one of the arteries of the throat, and the General lost a cupful of blood. The following incidents of the day are reported by telegraph: Gen. Grant dozed in his chair in a darkened corner of the room, Dr. Shrady and Mrs. Grant by his side. He awoke suddenly and gazed vacantly about him. Mrs. Sartoris and his son Fred came into the room, but he did not greet them as usual with a smile. On the contrary, he bent his head low and muttered some unintelligible things. Dr. Shrady was by his side in a second, for he knew that the General's mind was wandering. It was said at first that Gen. Grant was delirious; that he laughed like a child at play, and gave orders like a General; that he spoke of funny things, and tried to tell a funny story, but lost the thread of the narrative. The doctor soothed the old soldier, and soon afterward he recovered his accustomed equanimity. A strange fancy came upon him later on, and he asked that his chair be moved to the window that he could look out upon the world. His wife came and sat by his side and spoke to him now and again, and when the General said "Dr. Newman," a messenger was sent for the divine. Dr. Newman came back to the house hurriedly, and he and Gen. Grant sat down by the window. Religion, Dr. Newman afterward said, formed the topic of conversation. The General was very resigned to death, and asked the divine to pray. The curtain was pulled down, and the dying man and the doctor prayed with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris for some time. Later on, U. S. Grant, the son of Orville Grant, Dr. Newman, and Dr. Douglas were seated in his room. The General's chair was pulled near to the window. The fading sunlight fell upon him. He looked at Dr. Douglas and smiled gently. The conversation turned to Gen. Grant's friends. "The people all seem to be your friends at present," Dr. Newman said to the General. "Yes," said Gen. Grant, "and I have many friends on the other side." "Yes," repeated Dr. Newman; "and they are waiting for you." "So they are," returned the General. Then he paused a moment and added: "I wish they may not have long to wait." An ex-Confederate soldier sent up a box of roses with this unsigned note: "Col. Fred Grant: Please place these roses convenient to your illustrious father. They are from an old ex-rebel soldier who surrendered to him at Appomattox. There, with me, the war ended." At 5 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th, the General was sleeping quietly, though it was feared the end was near.

New York dispatches of the morning of Thursday, the 9th inst., reported Gen. Grant as resting quietly. His condition was better, apparently, than at any time for three days, though he was gradually growing weaker. During Wednesday, the 8th, many distinguished people called at the *mansion* where the old veteran lay dying, though only a very few intimate friends, including ex-Senator Chaffee and Gen. Badeau, were admitted to the sick-room. An express-wagon brought a large box of flowers that had been sent on from Philadelphia by Mr. G. W. Childs. They were invoiced at $10, and the expressman said that a similar box was to be delivered daily. Monday and Tuesday were anniversaries of the battle of Shiloh. Dr. Douglas was at this battle, and Gen. Grant and the Doctor talked about it. Gen. Rosser, C. S. A., who was wounded in the cavalry fight at Winchester, was among the callers. He saw Gen. Grant and expressed sympathy. He came from the Union Square Hotel, and brought a box of flowers. Mark Twain called and had a friendly chat with Col. Fred Grant. He did not see the General.

Gen. Grant's condition exhibited a perceptible change for the better on the morning of Friday, April 10, having obtained a good night's rest, during which he slept soundly most of the time. Throughout Thursday the illustrious patient took his food regularly, and dozed at intervals, his pulse and temperature being about normal. A cable message was received from Queen Victoria inquiring as to the condition of the sufferer. The following facts relative to the General's condition were obtained from one intimately acquainted with his case and in every way qualified to give a trustworthy opinion: "It will surprise Gen. Grant's physicians very much if he dies within a week. The chances are that he will live two weeks longer, and I would not give much odds that he will not live until May. What is to be feared most is blood-poisoning. The physicians are now trying to ward off this danger. They may succeed for a couple of weeks. When his temperature goes up and his pulse becomes irregular there is great danger of death. These symptoms mean that the poison has reached the blood. The cancer itself is really the last source of danger. It has been stationary for a week and is not likely to develop sufficiently in two months to prove fatal. A hemorrhage is likely to occur at any time, but will not cause alarm. It can be stopped at any time. The General's faculties are clear. He would be able to direct an army in the field to-day, so far as his mental condition is concerned."

The bulletins sent out on the morning of the 11th inst. in regard to Gen. Grant's condition reported the distinguished patient as having passed a comfortable night, the greater portion of which was passed in natural and refreshing sleep. The pulse was 70 and the temperature normal. He had, during the preceding six hours, taken the usual amount of nourishment, had conversed freely with members of his family and intimate friends, had scanned the newspaper headings, and evinced an interest in the European war news. Gen. Dent, the brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, is reported as saying that the Grant family have become reconciled to the fact that the General cannot recover. He says the cancer has made greater progress than any one who has not seen it can imagine. The artery in the throat must certainly give way soon, and then there is nothing to prevent the General from dying by strangulation.

EASTERN.

After an illness of some months, Richard Grant White, the Shakspearean scholar, died in New York, aged 63 years.

Nelson Edwards, a New York dentist, spent two days in killing himself with a razor. His throat and body were horribly gashed.

A court in New York granted a motion to send a commission to England to examine witnesses in regard to the sanity of Mrs. Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa.

Wm. H. Carroll, the originator of miners' unions throughout Pennsylvania, fatally shot Henry Taylor, a business rival, at Wilkesbarre.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has been sued for $15,000 at Boston by the National Soldiers' Home, the sum remaining unaccounted for since the defendant was Treasurer of the home.

Ex-President Arthur has caused the distribution of thousands of cards in New York, announcing his return to the practice of law.

Kate Smulsey, of Fort Plain, N. Y., who fasted for several months, passed away last week. *Her weight decreased to twenty-five pounds.*

WESTERN.

Capt. Couch, of the Oklahoma boomers, was interviewed at St. Louis, and stated that his mission to Washington was simply to make explanations to the President. The colonists believe the Government is owner of the disputed lands, and should open them to the people. The assembling of the colonists was not for the purpose of intimidation or coercion; they do not wish to antagonize the Government, and will withdraw peaceably when the United States courts have decided that entry upon the territory involved would be in violation of the rights of the Indians.

On attachments aggregating $35,000, the Sheriff at Oshkosh seized the works of the carriage company, which of late has been operated by a syndicate. The company has a capital of $125,000, and its liabilities are about $40,000.

Col. J. A. Watrous, of Milwaukee, has been appointed State Pension Agent of Wisconsin, an office created by the present Legislature.

Major S. E. Mower, one of the owners of the *Sunday Telegraph*, at Milwaukee, killed himself with a revolver while suffering from neuralgia.

Charles Shilling, of Lafayette, Ind., received from some unknown person in Chicago, by express, a pine box containing the skeleton of a woman packed in sawdust.

Miss Carrie E. Brown, of Rockford, Ill., drowned herself in the river because of fear that she was about to become insane. She was soon to marry a gentleman in Des Moines.

The Cincinnati Police Commissioners issued an order last week for the closing of gambling houses and the driving out of bunko-steerers, confidence men, and known criminals. Street-walkers are to be taken in for vagrancy, and the well-dressed loafers that infest Vine street are to be arrested for loitering.

SOUTHERN.

A mad dog killed and partly devoured the infant child of Mrs. Carroll, living in Washington County, Maryland. The father of the child had died within a week from hydrophobia, caused from a bite of the same animal.

The Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va., owes its depositors over $3,000,000. The examiner makes a gloomy report of its condition.

Wolves and eagles are reported to be killing and carrying off the stock that remain in the destitute sections of Central West Virginia.

WASHINGTON.

Andrew J. Gross, of Cloverport, Ky., has been appointed United States Marshal for that State.

President Cleveland postponed for the second time the popular reception which was to have been given at the White House in consequence of the bad news concerning Gen. Grant.

Lightning struck the Washington Monument three times the other day without doing any damage.

Secretary Whitney has directed that the hours of labor for clerks in his department shall be from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Until now the employes of the Naval Bureau have only worked from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Higgins, Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, discovered that a female clerk has for two years paid half her monthly salary of $62.50 to an influential lady who secured the position for her. Hereafter the young woman will be relieved from her bad bargain.

It is expected that Gen. Lawton will be renominated for the Russian Mission, and that he will accept. The Attorney General and other distinguished lawyers have expressed the opinion that Lawton's disabilities were removed by President Johnson's proclamation.

At a largely attended meeting of the New York Union League resolutions were adopted hoping that the proper committee would report no person for admission whose opinions did not agree with those held by the Republican party.

Tammany Hall (New York) adopted resolutions expressing sympathy for Gen. Grant, indorsing the action taken to protect the rights of American citizens on the Isthmus of Panama, and commending the President's appointments.

R. G. Dyrenforth has resigned the office of Deputy Commissioner of Patents, and ex-Representative Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. William E. McLean, of Terre Haute, Ind., has been appointed First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The crop returns of April to the Department of Agriculture at Washington indicate a reduction of over 10 per cent. of last year's area of winter wheat. The aggregate shortage amounts to 3,000,000 acres. A decrease is reported in every State except Oregon. It is 22 per cent. in Kansas and Virginia, 20 in Mississippi, 15 in California, 14 in Alabama, 12 in Tennessee, Illinois, and Missouri, 11 in New York, 2 in South Carolina, 10 in Maryland and Texas, 8 in New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana, 7 in Georgia and Ohio, 6 in Pennsylvania and Delaware, 5 in Michigan, 3 in Arkansas, and 2 in North Carolina. The present condition of wheat, as reported, is worse than in 1883. It is 77 per cent. against 96 last year and 80 in 1883.—The Chicago *Times* prints a variety of information in regard to the winter wheat crop in the West and Northwest. Dispatches from Kansas and Illinois agree upon conditions which will lessen the yield one-half. Some portions of Ohio entertain hopes for an average crop, while the central counties show a decreased acreage. Very little injury was done in Michigan by the severe winter. Great damage is reported in the southern counties of Indiana. A crop of nearly 14,000,000 bushels is expected in Missouri, while the decreasing acreage in Iowa will bring the product of that State down to 700,000 bushels.

There were 174 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, against 225 in the preceding week, and 165, 153, and 111 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than $5,000. In the principal trades they were as follows: General stores, 37; grocers, 27; liquors, 20; dry goods, 8; tobacco and cigars, 8; manufacturers, 7; clothing, 6; hotels and restaurants, 8; shoes, 6; hardware and agricultural implements, 5; books, stationery, etc., 5; drugs, 4; men's furnishing goods, 4; markets, 3; lumber, etc., 3; harness, 3; grain and flour, 3; furniture, 3; carpenters and builders, 3; fancy goods, 3; jewelry, 3. *Bradstreet's*, in its weekly commercial summary, says: Trade has been favored during the week by very generally better weather. In the regions west of and tributary to St. Louis and Omaha, where it has been cold, the reports are almost uniformly of full inquiry from the interior. At New York the movement of dry goods has not been as favorable as expected. At Boston it has been noticeably better than heretofore, although prices have been disappointingly low. At Philadelphia there has been a fair movement of dry goods, but orders continue small.

News has been received of the killing of fourteen white settlers at Frog Lake, eighty miles from Battleford, by the Cree Indians. One woman was captured. The dispatches state that Fort Pitt was in danger. Battleford was surrounded by 2,000 Indians. A general rising was feared.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Gen. Komaroff reports to his Government that hostile manifestations by the Afghans caused him to attack them on March 30, killing 500 of them and capturing their artillery, flags, and provisions, when he crossed the River Kushk to the position he had previously occupied, with a loss of thirteen killed and twenty-nine wounded. The London journals have dispatches stating that Gen. Komaroff occupied Penjdeh, which has long been held by an Afghan garrison. The Russian Ambassador in London claims that the Afghans caused the fight by driving Russian pickets from their posts. The influence of this battle was felt in the markets of all the civilized nations. In the British House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that the attack must be regarded as unprovoked, and that the Government had called upon Russia for an explanation. The Earl of Dufferin was informed of the fight at Penjdeh, and at once communicated the news to the Ameer of Afghanistan and the native Indian chiefs, and the latter recommended the immediate throwing of troops into Afghanistan. Seventy thousand British and Indian soldiers stationed near the northern frontier might reach Herat in time to prevent its capture by the Russians. It is rumored that England has arranged with Italy to supply the entire force necessary to garrison Egypt and the Soudan, in order that the British troops may be withdrawn at once for service in Asia.

In the British House of Commons, on the 10th inst., Mr. Gladstone said that a *reply* had been received from Russia. This was to the effect that Russia had already asked Gen. Komaroff to explain his conduct in attacking the Afghans at Penjdeh. Mr. Gladstone added that Russia had not yet received Gen. Komaroff's explanation. In regard to the question of the present occupation of Penjdeh, Mr. Gladstone stated that he had been in communication upon this subject with Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and that the latter had informed him that the Russians did not occupy Penjdeh, but had retired to the positions they occupied before the battle with the Afghans.

Gen. Graham has issued a proclamation in which he urges the Arabs to submit to the British. The Suakin-Berber Railroad has been completed as far as "Station No. 1," at Handoub.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

James Ellis & Co., flour merchants at Bradford, Pa., failed, with liabilities amounting to $300,000.

A colored man recovered judgment at Chattanooga, Tenn., for $217 against a railroad for being ejected from a first-class car.

Senator Sherman addressed the *Cincinnati* Chamber of Commerce, expressing the belief that President Cleveland meant to conduct the affairs of the Government honestly and on a business basis, and said his election was not an unmixed evil.

Diplomatic gossips in Washington assert that an intrigue is on foot to cede to France the strip of country through which the Panama Canal runs.

Information has been received at Washington that the Crow, Cheyenne, and Piegan Indians in Northern Wyoming, south of the Crow reservation, are preparing for an outbreak.

Hiram Foulks, a hermit, living near Independence, Kansas, was shot dead and thrown into a well. The Coroner found, in a canvas bag sewed inside his drawers, bills amounting to $1,725. The heirs are five nephews and nieces.

Fire destroyed the paint factory of W. W. Lawrence & Co., in Allegheny City, valued at $40,000, and the stored works of Cutsinger & Co., at Edinburg, Ind., worth $75,000. Half of the business portion of Robinson, Kan., was burned.

The official announcement that Gen. Barillos had constitutionally succeeded Barrios as President of Guatemala is followed by a newspaper report that the Guatemala Congress has declared Senor Sinibaldi Provisional President until an election can be held.

Sir Thomas Brassey, one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, says England is as ready for war as if war had been already declared. He says that a war fleet can be placed in the Baltic in four days, and that the seas can be studded with cruisers in twenty-four hours. On the other hand, the Russian authorities appear to be biding their time, and by no means frightened at the outlook. So far as Turkey is concerned, the advices seem to indicate that she will remain neutral in the event of war between the two powers.

Gen. Wolseley has reached Cairo. One report has it that he is on his way to London, and another is that he is in Cairo to enable him to quickly assume the personal direction of the operations against Russia in the event of war. It is thought that Soudan will be evacuated.

The enthusiasm over the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales appears to be on the increase. In their visits to the schools of Dublin they were cheered on every hand.

The Russian Consul at Cairo has ordered the transports Vorornig and St. Petersburg to proceed to Vladivostock and avoid all British ports.

Spain has been thrown into a state of great excitement by an outbreak of cholera in the province of Valencia.

The condition of Gen. Grant on the morning of the 13th, as reported by the dispatches of that date, was worse than at any time for several days previous. He had a bad coughing spell the evening before, and the physicians admitted a gradual development of ulcers in the throat. The pain in his throat kept the patient tossing about on his couch, restless, wakeful, and uneasy, and he complained frequently of his inability to sleep. He changed from his couch to the arm-chair three or four times in order to stop the constant cough and to breathe with greater ease, but he was no sooner settled in one position than he wanted to change again. Sleep was induced by the administration of morphine. His condition was reported to be more serious than the doctors' bulletins indicate. During Saturday and Sunday the General sat for hours never speaking to persons about him. His only talk was to himself, and then he appeared to be semi-delirious, making now and then references to his participation in battles. Among the mail received at Gen. Grant's during the week was a letter containing a check for $2,000, representing the amount of a loan, with accrued interest, which the General made to a Western friend many years ago. The General had long thought the borrower dead, so that the check came as an entire surprise.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$5.50	@	7.00
Hogs	5.00	@	6.25
Wheat—No. 1 White	.97	@	.98
No. 2 Red	.97	@	.98½
Corn—No. 2	.52½	@	.53½
Oats—White	.40	@	.45
Pork—New Mess	13.00	@	13.50
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@	6.25
Good Shipping	5.25	@	5.75
Common to Fair	4.25	@	4.75
Hogs	4.50	@	5.00
Flour—Fancy Red Winter Ex	3.75	@	4.25
Prime to Choice Spring	3.50	@	4.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.86	@	.87
Corn—No. 2	.43	@	.44
Oats—No. 2	.29½	@	.30½
Rye—No. 2	.63	@	.65
Barley—No. 2	.64	@	.66
Butter—Choice Creamery	.22	@	.24
Fine Dairy	.16	@	.20
Cheese—Full Cream	.11	@	.12
Skimmed Flat	.05	@	.06
Eggs—Fresh	.13	@	.13½
Potatoes—Choice, per bu	.55	@	.60
Pork—Mess	12.00	@	12.25
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 2	.85	@	.86
Corn—No. 2	.43	@	.45
Oats—No. 2	.35	@	.36
Rye—No. 1	.68	@	.70
Barley—No. 2	.57	@	.59
Pork—Mess	12.00	@	12.25
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.88	@	.89½
Corn—No. 2	.45	@	.46
Oats—No. 2	.34	@	.35
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.98	@	1.00
Corn—Mixed	.41	@	.42
Oats—Mixed	.35	@	.36
Rye	.61	@	.62
Pork—Mess	12.00	@	12.50
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.90	@	.93
Corn	.47	@	.48
Oats—Mixed	.36	@	.37
Pork—Mess	12.25	@	12.75
DETROIT.			
Flour	5.00	@	5.50
Wheat—No. 1 White	.96	@	.97
Corn—Mixed	.46	@	.47
Oats—No. 2 White	.36	@	.37
Pork—Family	13.00	@	13.75
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.90	@	.92
Corn—Mixed	.42	@	.43
Oats—Mixed	.35	@	.35
BUFFALO.			
Wheat—No. 1 hard	.98	@	1.01
Corn—No. 2	.48	@	.50
Oats—No. 2 White	.37	@	.39½
EAST LIBERTY.			
Cattle—Best	6.25	@	7.00
Fair	5.25	@	6.00
Common	4.25	@	5.00
Hogs	5.00	@	5.25
Sheep	3.50	@	6.00

THE CASHIER'S DAUGHTER.

The Merchants National Bank, of Toledo, Ohio, is recognized as one of the prosperous financial concerns of that busy city; and M. C. Warn, Esq., is well known as its Assistant Cashier. Mr. Warn has a daughter who suffered severely from rheumatism. Although only thirteen years old, this obstinate disease took a firm hold of her, and for months tortured her. Hearing that Mr. Warn had used Athlophoros to restore the young lady to health, and anxious to know the effect of the medicine on one so young, a gentleman called upon Mr. Warn, to ask for information about it, which Mr. Warn very courteously gave in this wise:

"My daughter was indeed a sufferer. For several months she was laid up with rheumatism, and unable to go to school or to attend to her studies at home. We were quite perplexed to know what to do about it, for the disease did not yield to the ordinary remedies of the physicians. After she had endured much pain, I heard of Athlophoros, and tried a bottle. I was astonished both at the completeness of the cure and the promptness with which it was brought about. I had supposed that a medicine so powerful as this might have left some unpleasant effects, but it is now many months since she was cured, and there has been nothing of the kind, nor has there been any return of the disease. My daughter is as well as ever, attends her school regularly, and is taking her usual interest in her studies. I have good reason to hold Athlophoros in very high esteem, and freely to recommend it to all who are afflicted with rheumatism."

From the bank the gentleman went to the drug store of Messrs. Van Stone & Crosby. On asking Mr. Crosby what he knew about Athlophoros, that gentleman replied: "We have sold a good deal of it, and I have heard of it's doing much good in many cases.

"Their names? Well, there is one just around the corner from here. He is a barber, working at Flower's barber shop on Jefferson avenue."

On asking Mr. Flower about rheumatism, he replied: "No, I haven't the rheumatism, but my man, Thomas, had it, and that—that What-dye-call-it, with the long name—that knocked it out of him. Better wait and see him; he'll be here in a few minutes." Presently in came Mr. G. W. Thomas, a bright and cheery-looking young man of about thirty, who looked as if he had never suffered an ache. "Surely you are not the man who was laid up with rheumatism?"

"Yes, I am the man," was his reply, "and I was all crippled up with it, so that I couldn't work. Yes, that *Athlophoros is the stuff.* I would give twenty-five dollars for a bottle rather than go without it. The rheumatism came on me when I was at work in Chicago. I was sick a long while. My first attack was in the fall of 1883. I tried liniments and everything else I could get. You know in a barber shop everybody who comes in recommends something or other. Well, I took them all. I had to quit work. One Saturday night I was helped home from the shop, for I could not walk. On the way I got a bottle of Athlophoros. I liked the idea of it, because it didn't offer to cure everything; only rheumatism and neuralgia. I was undressed and put to bed, for I could not help myself. I took two teaspoonfuls of the medicine in water. In about an hour and a half I felt better. Two hours later I took another dose, and in twelve hours I began to feel numb. Now, I was not in pain. In about an hour and a half after that I felt prickly all over, as if with a lot of needles. Then I sweated. Oh! what a sweat! By Wednesday morning I was able to be at work again. Since that I have never lost a day. I took in all about three bottles."

"Well, you ought to see my old landlady, old Mrs. Smith. She is 73 years old. She had taken pretty much everything for her rheumatism, but no good. I had about enough of this medicine left for two doses, and I gave it to her. She took it, and it relieved her at once. Then she got another bottle. That was two months ago. She has had no return of the rheumatism, nor have I either."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, don't be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall Street, New York.

Had to Watch Her.

An old man and his wife were walking along the street. The wife persisted in looking back every time she passed a woman.

"What makes you carry on that way?" asked the old fellow.

"I reckon I want to see, Dan'l."

"But you don't hafter act like a cow that's bothered with hoss flies. Folks'll think you never was in town before."

"Well, now, jes' shet your mouth. I come here to see, an' I'm going to see. You're allus a fussin' an' a fussin', and nobody can't have no peace with you. If I want to see how a woman's dress sets it ain't none of yer business, so there."

"Wall, if you must see how all the dresses set, let's stand here till everybody gets done goin' by. It's distressin' to me to see you twist your neck around that way."

"Dan'l, for the goodness' sake, hush. Folks will think that we live like cats an' dogs. I do think a man is the beatenes' thing I ever saw. Fuss, fuss from mornin' till night. Now look at you, what air you gazin' at?"

"Lookin' at a set o' harness hangin' up thar."

"Folks will think you are crazy if you carry on that way."

"Don't mind me," said the old man.

"An' don't you mind me," replied his wife.

"I have to mind you when you twist your neck an' hold your head to one side like a goose. You're in danger o' hurtin' yourself. It's business with me, for I am lookin' out for a set o' harness."

Meeting a fashionably dressed lady, the wife looked back, but striking an uneven place on the sidewalk, fell sprawling on the ground.

"Thar!" exclaimed the old man, without making an effort to assist her. "Oh, the Lord fetches everything 'round all right!"

"My goodness!" said the old woman, arising with difficulty, "it mighty nigh killed me."

"Of course it did, an' it sarves you exactly right. Reckon you'll know how to act now, od ding it. Gape an' gaze; gape an' gaze all the time, it is a wonder that you hain't been killed."

"Dan'l, for the Lord's sake, don't scold. You don't do nothin' but fuss an' fuss all the time."

The old man did not reply. He was looking at a saddle hanging out in front of a shop. Stepping on a piece of orange peel, his heels flew up and he came down with an awful thump.

"Good gracious, are you hurt, Dan'l?"

The old man groaned, and, scuffling to his feet, said: "Hurt? that's a putty question to ask a dead man. Well, this is the last time you ever come to town with me. You keep a body watchin' you so close he can't see how he walks."

"Dan'l, don't fuss."

"Come on. Let's git them mules an' git outen here. I never saw sich a woman in my life."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

French Legislative Elections.

In France no candidate for the Legislature is elected unless at the first ballot he has obtained (1) an absolute majority of the votes given and (2) a number equal to 25 per cent. of the electors on the register. If these conditions are not fulfilled a second election takes place the second Sunday following the day of the first return. At this election the candidate who stands highest at the poll is declared to be successful, no matter what proportion his votes may bear to the total number of votes. A peculiarity of the French electoral law is that if an equal number of votes is recorded for two candidates the elder of the two is declared to be elected.

"Poolkee."

The stranger in Mexico always complains of thirst. The rapid evaporation makes his throat and tongue very dry. As the water is poor and unhealthful, pulque shops, a substitute for beer saloons, are frequent. There are said to be 34,000 licensed pulque shops in the City of Mexico, beside numerous barrooms where other beverages are sold. Pulque (pronounced poolkee) is the national drink, and is the fermented milk of the cactus. Eighty thousand gallons are said to be sold in Mexico every day, and double the amount on Sundays and saints' days. It is a sort of combination of *starch and alcohol*, looks like well-watered skim milk and tastes like yeast. It costs but a penny a glass, or two cents a quart, so that it is within the reach of the humblest citizen, and he drinks vast quantities of it. Five cents' worth will make a peon (as all the natives are called) as happy as a lord; and 10 cents' worth will send him reeling into the arms of a policeman, who secures him an engagement to work for the Government for ten days without compensation. But it leaves no headache in the morning and is said to be very healthful. In the moist climates one might drink large quantities without injury, but all the usual intoxicants are harmful in this latitude.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

A Good Breakfast.

Mrs. E. W. Carpenter, Overlee, Baltimore County, Maryland, writes: I was greatly benefited by the use of Red Star Cough Cure, when suffering from a severe cold. My cook was seriously ill from a deep-seated cough. She had consulted her doctor without relief. By my advice she used the Cough Cure in connection with an external application of St. Jacobs Oil to her side. In one night the change wrought was most gratifying and astonishing. In the morning she was like a new person.

Getting the Language with Speed.

An old man came from Wisconsin to meet a nephew and niece who landed at Castle Garden from Ireland. The three went to a West street boarding-house, where they remained a week, during which the old uncle showed them the city. No one could have thought any relationship existed between the three, for they were not even once seen to speak to each other. The old man came to pay his bill.

"Are these your children?" asked the boarding-house keeper.

"No, my nephew and niece."

"I thought you were strangers to each other."

"I don't blame you. I told them not to open their lips while they would be out with me, so that people might not hear their confounded gibberish which no one could understand."

"Did they?"

"Why, not one word could I get from them either in or out since until to-day, when my niece came up. 'Uncle,' she said, 'don't you suppose this business has been carried on long enough? Are you going to bring us to Wisconsin?' 'Yes, my dear sir. She spoke with as great a fluency as if she had been ten years in the country. The Irish must be extraordinary for picking up languages."—*New York Tribune.*

Nature Demands a Tonic.

When the nerves are unstrung, the head aches, the appetite is poor or variable, the sleep disturbed, and a general depreciation of vital power is experienced. Such a state of things cannot long exist without a development of serious disease. The most active and genial invigorant known is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, whose botanic ingredients gives it a permanent claim to public confidence, and its surpassing medicinal value is admitted by medical men of distinction, by whom it is widely used in private practice. For fever and ague—both as a preventive and remedy—dyspepsia, liver complaint, bilious remittent fever, constipation, choleraic complaints, flatulence, and all intestinal disorders it is a thoroughly reliable remedy. It is the anti-febrile specific par excellence of the malarial districts of this and other countries, where disease born of miasma prevail, and as a general household remedy it is also universally esteemed.

Passing the Collection Plate.

A great deal depends on the man who carries the plate. He needs to have a sharp eye, of course, not to miss anybody, because there is not one chance in 1,000 of his being called back. What he needs more than anything else, though, is business tact. There's everything in knowing how to pass a plate to different people. Some of them are cranky. If you put the plate at them too persistently they feel offended, and take pride in not contributing a cent for six weeks. Then other people have their little weaknesses, and want their light to have a good chance to shine. I knew a man who, if a plate came to him empty, would put on a quarter or a half, and be satisfied with starting it that way; but, if there were a lot of quarters and things on already, he'd just as like as not to slap down a dollar bill. And he'd get at least a dollar's worth of satisfaction in watching the hesitation of the men next to him, who knew they were as good as he, and yet didn't like to give so much. Why, I've had a plate come sailing by me just loaded with bills, and you'd think the congregation was extravagantly liberal, when the fact was that two or three men started in that way, and the rest wouldn't take a bluff.—*New York Sun.*

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets."

Positively Popular; Provoke Praise; Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

A DESCRIPTIVE writer said of a pompous man that he looked as if he knew so much that it made him unhappy.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot: 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

A CHICAGO clergyman recently coupled two Cars (in marriage) in that city, and escaped without being smashed.—*Milwaukee Globe.*

"SHE tried her prentice hand on man,
And then she formed the lassies, O!"

"What is woman's worth?" asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: "W. O. man" (double you, O, man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ISN'T it queer a white man always feels blue after painting the town red?

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

WHEELING, W. Va., must be a great place for carriage shops. This is the remark of a wag on the subject.—*Boston Star.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR GRAVEL.

Dr. T. H. Newland, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., *says:* "I have used it in diseases of the urinary organs, such as gravel, and particularly spermatorrhœa, with very good results, and think it a very valuable remedy in those diseases."

MEN who have national reputations without situations—tramps.

PLAYING EUCHRE WITH LADIES.

"Whose play is it?"

"Who took that trick?"

"What's trumps—what was led?"

"Did I take that?"

"Is it my play?"

"That's the left bower, ain't it?"

"Is that mine?"

"Ain't you got a club?"

"What's trumps?"

"Whose deal is it?"

"Did you say you saw Miss Wilson on the street yesterday?"

"Yes, and she was looking splendid."

"Why, I thought the doctors had given her up, and said there was no help for her."

"So they did. But somebody advised her to try HOPS AND MALT BITTERS, and she took three bottles, and is in better health than she has been for three years."

"I'm so surprised."

"Oh! Are you all waiting for me?"

"There! We have euchred them. Count two, quick."

A Wonderful Remedy.

Compound Oxygen, the *Vitalizing Treatment* for chronic disease, introduced to the public by Drs. Starkey & Palen, of Philadelphia, is effecting wonderful cures in Consumption, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, etc. Thousands have been relieved from suffering, and hundreds saved from death, by this new Discovery. Send for their pamphlet.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

FOR Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

A BEAUTIFUL, Soft, and Smooth Complexion will be retained by the exclusive use of "Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap," an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite. Prevents, Heals and Cures all Skin Blemishes, for sure, 25c., of Druggists, or by mail of Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

THE Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

For Weak Women.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM: "About the first of September, 1881, my wife was taken with uterine hemorrhage. The best styptics the physician could prescribe did not check it, and she got more and more enfeebled. She was troubled with Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, numbness of the limbs, sickness of the stomach, and loss of appetite. I purchased a trial bottle of your Vegetable Compound. *She said she could discover a salutary effect from the first dose.* Now she is comparatively free from the Prolapsus, Stomach's sickness, &c. The hemorrhage is very much better, and is less at the regular periods. Her appetite is restored, and her general health and *strength are much improved.* We feel that we have been *wonderfully benefited,* and our hearts are drawn out in gratitude for the same and in sympathy for other sufferers, for whose sakes we allow our names to be used." C. W. EATON, Thurston, N. Y.

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Salling, Hanson & Co's. Price List.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Oats No. 2 white, per bushel, 35 cents.
Hay, No 1 timothy, per ton, $9.00.
Straw, per ton.
Steam cooked feed, per ton, $8.00.
Raw feed, per ton, $7.00
Bran, per cwt, 80 cts.
Meal, per cwt, 80 cts.
Flour, best patent, per barrel, 4.00.
Flour, other makes, per barrel, 3.75.
Graham Flour, per barrel, 4.25.
Excelsior, new brand, per barrel, 4.75.
Buckwheat Flour, per barrel of 100 pounds.
Mess Beef, per barrel, 12.00.
Extra mess pork, per barrel, 15.00.
Rolled lard, per pound, 10 cents.
Ham, sugar cured, per pound, 14 cents.
Breakfast bacon, per pound, 14 cents.
Mince meat, per pound, 2 cents.
Clear pork, sides, per pound, 10 cents.
Mess pork, per pound, 8 cents.
Extra mess beef, per pound, 7 cents.
Dried Beef, per pound, 14 cents.
Butterine, per pound 12 to 18 cents.
Choice dairy butter, per pound, 20
Fresh eggs, per dozen, 20 cents.
Java, fine old, per pound, 32 to 38 cents.
Mocha, ground, per pound, 38 cents.
Flint's Golden Rio, per pound, 25 cents.
Flint's Arcadia Rio, per pound, 22 cents.
Tea, green, per pound, 20 to 60 cents.
Sugar, yellow, per pound, 6 1-2 cents.
Sugar, Extra C, per pound, 7 1-2 cents.
Sugar, granulated I, per pound, 8 1-2 cents.
Sugar, cut loaf, per pound, 10 cents.
Sugar, powdered, per pound, 11 cents.
Oil, water white, per gallon, 20 cents.
Potatoes, per bushel, 15 cents.
Beans, hand picked, per bushel, 2.00.
Peas, per bushel, 1.50.
Syrup, maple, per gallon, 1.00.
N. O. molasses, per gallon, 65 cents.
Molasses, per gallon, 35 cents.

Box!

Box and Cox.

Box and Cox, Friday Evening.

Box and Cox Friday Evening, April 17th.

Advertise in the AVALANCHE.

A full stock of coffins and undertakers goods at Travers' Furniture Store.

Subscribe for the AVALANCHE.

Box and Cox, at the Opera House, on Friday Evening, April 17th.

Wood wanted on subscription to the *Avalanche*. Cash not refused.

Have you seen Bell's mouth?

For Job Work of all kinds call at the AVALANCHE office.

Look at the mouth of Bell.

Ira H. Richardson defeated N. H. Evans for Supervisor, by one vote.

Don't fail to see and hear Box and Cox at the Opera House April 17th.

For a Buckeye Reaper, or Mower, call on O. Palmer, agent, at this office.

W. F. Bradley has disposed of his house and lot, and moved back to his farm in Grove township.

For a first class Sewing Machine, almost any make, cheaper than ever, call at the AVALANCHE office.

If you want to laugh and grow fat, go and hear Box and Cox at the Opera House, April 17th.

Keep close watch of our publication of the prospectus of periodicals. You will see something that you want.

There will be services at the M. E. Church, on next Sabbath day—morning and evening, usual hours.

We can furnish the *Avalanche* and the *Michigan Farmer* for $2.75 in advance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. O'Brien of AuSable spent a couple of days in Grayling, last week.

We will furnish the AVALANCHE and DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for $3.00 per year.

Go to the Opera House to-morrow evening, and hear the readings, etc., which will be given at that time.

For one of the finest and best organs ever made, at a reasonable price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Do not fail to go to the Opera House to-morrow evening, April 17th, and enjoy 90 minutes of solid fun.

For a Jackson Wagon, or one of any other good make, call on O. Palmer at the AVALANCHE office.

"Why is a new beginner on roller skates like a lawyer? Why, because he is pretty sure to lie on one side or the other."—*Sag. Herald.*

Inquire of O. J. Bell, if you want a desirable village lot. He will give bargains that will astonish the nation.

A little girl was bitten on the hand and leg, Tuesday, by one of the worthless curs which infest our city. The pup died at once.

Go yourself, and take your sisters, your cousins and your aunts, and listen to the duets, solos, recitations and see the presentation of that wonderful fun-provoking farce, Box and Cox.

W. A. Masters is erecting a storeroom on the vacant lot which adjoins his present store, and will occupy it himself when completed.

Do not fail to read the new prospectus of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; only $1.75 for the paper and a valuable encyclopedia.

1,000 rolls spring stock, new styles of elegant Wall Paper, just received, at Traver's Furniture Rooms. He reports more to follow.

For a Roller Grain Drill, manufactured by Beckwith & Lee, of Dowagiac, Mich., and the best in the market, call on O. Palmer, agent, this office.

Attend the performance at the Opera House to-morrow evening, and laff an' grow fat, over the presentation of that most laughable farce, Box and Cox. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

Any party having spring wheat to sell, anywhere from five to fifty bushels, can find a buyer by addressing G. W. Walton, at this place.

Rev. Samuel Edgcumbe is the guest of his brother, and is welcomed here by hosts of old friends who rejoice at his recovered health.

Don't wait for an outside show, but go to the performance at the Opera House to-morrow evening and be amused by a constellation of amateur performers, and contribute your mite towards the purchase of a bell for the M. E. Church.

Remember the AVALANCHE office can now furnish you with job work of all sorts, competing with any office in the state for quality of price of work.

The *Saturday Night* of last week, says: Judge Tuttle is much better than he was a week ago, and has been presiding all week in the Circuit Court.

Do not fail to read our offer of the AMERICAN FARMER *free* to all of our subscribers who pay their subscription in advance.

"It is said that lightning never strikes a man twice in the same place. A rink floor is different from lightning, it always hits him where he was struck before.—*Otg. Her.*

The men are leaving the woods, and if our town does not look gorgeous when spring opens to our view, it will not be their fault, as they have been slinging on the paint in a generous manner.

Subscribe for the AVALANCHE and get the *American Farmer* Free, and other agricultural papers at reduced prices.

Wm. Hayes, of Bradford Lake, Otsego County, has a yoke of three year old steers, well broke, which he will trade for a horse, or sell for cash.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Joseph Sewell, Esq., at Cheney, by Rev. P. W. Brice, Mr. LORENZO D. SEWELL, and Miss CARRIE D. BUSH, both of Lincoln, Isabella Co., Mich.

Daniel Stitsmark, an artist from the woods, who was endeavoring to introduce a new design for decorating bedrooms, was arrested, fined and costed about $8, for being drunk and disorderly, which he paid under protest.

J. Maurice Finn has exchanged his logging outfit for the property on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Cedar Street, now known as the Central Hotel.

MARRIED.—On the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Fisher, by J. K. Bates, J. P., Mr. WM. FISHER and Miss MARY JOHNSON. All of Grayling.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Sewell of Mount Pleasant, were in town for a few days visiting Mrs. S.'s father, Mr. Chas. Marsh and Mrs. J. K. Bates, sisters of Mr. Sewell.

Rev. Weir has been assisting to feed the flock of Rev. Kennedy at Gaylord, while his own has been left to the tender mercy of prowling wolves, except a little salt sprinkled on the ground by a shepherd from a neighboring fold.

The new Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, will meet on the 21st inst., for the transaction of such business as may come before it. J. M. Finn expects to be elected chairman, we understand. He will make a good one.

Miss Leora Williams of Vanderbilt, made a longer stay this time than formerly, when she came to give lessons. Two days in the week is not sufficient at present to attend to her pupils and the work she is engaged on.

Jacob Steckert, of South Branch, ex-Supervisor, we understand, is expecting an appointment as Minister, Consul or Commercial Agent to the land of sauer-kraut and Rhein wine. Success to you Jacob, and may you fill up our county with sturdy farmers from the 'faderland' even if they do like their beer.

The new bell on the school-house has a different tone from the old one, and would be quite an improvement, if it was rung in a different manner. Our opinion is that a joyful peal would be more appropriate for calling scholars to their studies, than that of tolling as if for a funeral, or a requiem for a departed soul. Give us a change.

BOXY—On the 9th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Barker, a daughter. All are doing well, more especially, the father. Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have it thrust upon them. To be elected highway Commissioner and Constable, and a father all in *one week*, is spreading the honors on rather thick.

Mc. Donald and Mc. Way, two brawny woodsmen from Archie Brown's camp, drunk and disorderly, each received a badly bruised cranium and an ornamented frontispiece, in their laudable efforts to repaint the town, were costed, and then costed *in* the aggregate about thirty dollars.

Hugging societies have been introduced to swell the church treasuries, and the Battle Creek Moon gives the following scale of prices: Girls under 16, 35 cents for each hug of two minutes; from 16 to 20 years of age, 50 cents; from 20 to 25, 75 cents; school marms, 10 cents; widows, according to looks, 10 cents to $3; old maids, three cents apiece or two for a nickel, and no limit of time. Ministers are not charged. At Niles editors are put on the same footing with Ministers. In Grayling hugging is confined to a ring which is very exclusive, and we are outside of the circle.

From indications in the last *Otsego Herald*, we imagine Bro. McKinley is carrying his personalities toward his rival Mr. Strunk, further than is warranted in good society. The fact that Mr. S. was fairly elected to the office of Township Clerk, should entitle him to the same courtesy in the published list of officers, that is awarded other candidates.

Fifty new spring styles of carpets, consisting of Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestries, Moresquins, Extra Supers, all wool and cotton chains, ranging from $1.00 to 50 cents per yd., at Traver's Furniture Rooms. Carpets have never been so low in price, and probably never will be again, as they are this spring, and every one wanting should buy now.

The Roscommon *News*, says: "Some of the boys took our advice and voted early and often, and now they are boarding with Sheriff Mackin." If the readers of that paper follow its advice in everything, it should be suppressed, and the editors sent along with their gulls to keep them company and prevent them from gulling other unwary Roscommonites.

August Sahrs, a young German, who recently arrived in this country, was instantly killed at Rietz' camp, Saturday morning, by a log which he was helping to load rolling over him. He was buried in the Grayling cemetery, and services were held at the M. E. Church. He had no relatives in the United States, so far as we could learn, except a brother in Sheboygan, Wis.

Two boys who gave their names as Angus and Timothy Clemens, and their ages at 11 and 13, came here on the Northern freight last Saturday. They stated that about a month ago their father, who lived on a farm near Trowbridge, lost his house by fire. He has four children besides these two, and he told them to shift for themselves.—They started for Bay City where their grandfather lives, but lost their money which their father had provided, and so stopped here. They were taken in charge by Supervisor Finn, who will endeavor to ascertain if their story is a true one.

Frederic Township.

Statement of the annual settlement of the Township of Frederic, for the year 1884, as per settlement:

DR.

April 1, From W. W. Wight, $	145.75
" 23, " "	150.00
" 26, " "	600.00
May 26, " "	128.35
June 26, From County Treasurer, delinquent tax,	28.21
" " From County Treasurer, school fund	69.43
Nov. 25, Co. Tr., del. tax,	136.07
Dec. 9, Tax roll—St. Tax	222.47
County Tax	1103.10
Township contingent	500.00
Highway, T. 27, 4,	447.03
Mill tax	284.75
School dist., No. 1,	563.22
School dist., No. 2,	255.55
Excess of Roll	11.75
Dec. 9, Cemetery lot	1.50
Mar 13 '85, " "	1.50
" 6, From Co. Treasurer	400.21
Ap. 21, Cemetery lot	1.50
	$ 5,909 85

CR.

Mar. 31, By Contingent or.	567.68
'85, By Sch. dis. No. 1.	729.06
" By " " 2.	140.00
" By high., T. 27, 4,	464.51
" By high., T. 28, 4,	250.04
" By del. tax ret'n'd,	1128.76
" By state tax on 158.	90.48
" By county tax on 1.	488.90
" By cash pd. Co. Tr.	796.19
" By bal. in Tr. hands	1868.73
$	5,909.85

M. S. DILLEY, Sup.
J. A. BARKER, J. P.
C. W. WIGHT, J. P.

T. WOODFIELD, Clerk.

Fredericville Items.

Mrs. Fred Barker presented her husband with a daughter on the 9th inst. Weight 10 lbs. All doing well. Fred had endured the election to two town offices on Monday before, with considerable complaisance, but when this last event was announced, he came near breaking down. He was able however, the next morning, to sit up and eat a little tea and toast, and then he crawled over to Osband's store and invested in a box of "S. W. B's." with which he filled his pockets, and can now be found in the streets any day, dispensing them, and receiving the congratulation of his friends.

N. E. D.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

Minstrel Concert.

The Gaylord Minstrel Troops will give an entertainment at the Opera House on Monday Evening, April 20th. The performance will consist of Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Clog Dances, &c. As performers, the young gentlemen composing the troupe, are highly spoken of. Go and see them. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

For Sale.

I will sell my two houses and four lots in Block 3, on Peninsular Avenue, very cheap. For terms, inquire of the undersigned, or of O. J. Bell, Grayling.

A. H. SWARTHOUT,
51-5 Andre block, Saginaw, Mich.

Warning.

All persons are hereby strictly forbidden to cut any green, dry or fallen trees, of any description, on lands belonging to us.

49 w4 RIDDGETT & BYRNE.

A Set of Teeth for $5.00.

You can buy a set of teeth for five dollars, up to April 15th and teeth filled for 50 cents each, in Gaylord. All warranted the best, says

J. A. ELDIS, Dentist,
Gaylord Michigan.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

TIME-TABLE — MACKINAW DIV.

NORTH.

	Mail.	Acc'm.	Fr'g't.
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Bay City,	1 00	8 00	8 15
Pinconning	1 52	8 00	10 00
Alger,	2 50	10 05	12 20
West Branch,	3 20	10 40	1 35
St. Helens,	3 47	11 08	2 25
Roscommon,	4 15	11 30	3 50
Cheney,	4 35	11 50	4 35
GRAYLING, Arr	5 00	12 10	P. M. 5 30
GRAYLING, Dep	6 20	A. M.	A. M. 7 50
Forest,	6 40		8 20
Gaylord,	6 10		11 00
Vanderbilt,	6 50		1 00
Indian River,	7 40		12 25
Cheboygan,	8 25		2 30
Mackinaw City,	9 00		P. M. 4 00

SOUTH.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,	9 00		6 30
Cheboygan,	9 35		7 50
Indian River,	10 15		8 50
Vanderbilt,	11 03		10 10
Gaylord,	11 23		11 00
Forest,	12 07		1 25
GRAYLING, Arr	12 40		2 30
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
GRAYLING, Dep	1 00	6 45	6 10
Cheney,	1 20	7 05	7 05
Roscommon,	1 37	7 22	7 50
St. Helens,	2 0.	7 52	9 15
West Branch,	2 35	8 25	10 40
Alger,	2 10	8 55	12 20
Pinconning,	4 08	10 00	3 40
Bay City, Arr	5 00	11 00	5 25

CONNECTIONS.—At Bay City with Bay City Division for Lapeer, Port Huron, Detroit and all points East, and with Saginaw Division for Jackson, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points West and North. At Mackinaw City, with D., M. & M. R. R. for Marquette and points west. At Alger with D., B. C. & A. R. R. for AuSable and Oscoda.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R.—Jan. 3, 1884.

Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Over 300 Miles Shorter between Marquette and all Points in the East than by any other Route.

STATIONS.	Arrives.	Departs.
Marquette.		
Accommodation,	8 00 P. M.	7 00 A. M.
Fast Express,	1 00 "	2 30 P. M.
Detroit Express		8 40 "
Marquette Exp.	A. M.	
Seney.		
Accommodation,	1 33 P. M.	11 30 A. M.
Fast Express,	1 50 "	3 40 P. M.
Detroit Express		1 45 A. M.
Marquette Express	A. M.	
Newberry.		
Accommodation	12 05 P. M.	1 45 P. M.
Fast Express,	12 20 "	6 35 "
Detroit Express		3 00 A. M.
Marquette Express	A. M.	
St. Ignace.		
Accommodation	7 15 A. M.	6 05 P. M.
Fast Express	10 00 "	8 50 "
Detroit Express	10 10 "	
Marquette Express		

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron, Gold and Silver and Copper Districts.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

F. MILLIGAN,
Gen. Tk'g & Pass. Agt., Marquette, Mich.
D. McCOOL,
Gen. Supt., Marquette, Mich.